

ORDNANCE HALL OF FAME

2003

**HISTORICAL
INDUCTEES**

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LIEUTENANT GENERAL **HENRY S. AURAND, SR.**



Born on April 21, 1894, Henry S. Aurand, Sr. graduated from West Point in 1915 and was commissioned in the Coast Artillery Corps. In 1917, while serving as a proof officer at Sandy Hook, NJ, the Army's only proving ground, he helped design and supervise construction of the new proving ground at Aberdeen. In 1920, he transferred to the Ordnance Department.

During the interwar years, Aurand served in a series of student, instructor, and field assignments that broadened and deepened his expertise as an Ordnance officer and logistician. He graduated from the Army Command and Staff College, the Army War College, and the Army Industrial College. He taught at the Ordnance School at Watertown Arsenal and the Army War College. And, he served as an Ordnance officer in the Philippines, in the V Corps Area, at Raritan Arsenal, and at Picatinny Arsenal. In 1932, he applied the expertise he had acquired from these assignments to the development of a seminal doctrinal manual, the Ordnance Field Manual. Later versions of this manual were the mainstay of Ordnance field operations in World War II.

As an Ordnance officer in the V Corps Area, Aurand became involved in mobilization planning. As a result of his contributions in developing an Industrial Mobilization Plan, he was selected in 1924 for a special assignment in the Office of the Chief of Ordnance to work on the Army Industrial Mobilization Plan. Later, just prior to World War II, his recognized skill as a planner led to his assignment as Chief, Plans and requirements, Army G-4, where he assisted in the preparation of the Army's Victory Plan and was instrumental in starting the Lend-Lease Aid Program.

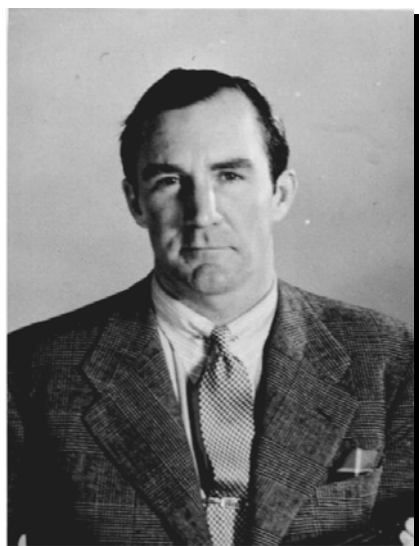
During World War II, Aurand served in a series of key general officer positions. He commanded the Sixth Service Command, headquartered in Chicago, from 1942 until 1944. He then took command of the Normandy Base section in France, which pushed supplies forward during the critical period of the Battle of the Bulge. During this assignment, he pioneered the use of IBM punch cards to manage the base section ammunition inventory. Subsequently, he served as Commanding General, Service of Supply, China Theater; and, at the war's end, as the last Commanding General of the Africa-Middle East Theater.

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In 1946, Aurand faced a typical post-war demotion from major general to brigadier general, and considered retirement until General Dwight D. Eisenhower, the new Army Chief of Staff, summoned him to serve as War Department Director of Research and Development. A third star came in 1948 when he was appointed as the first Director of Logistics for the Department of the Army.

LTG Aurand culminated his career as Commanding General, US Army Pacific; and retired in August 1952 after 37 years of service. He died in 1980.

COLONEL **MELVIN M. JOHNSON, JR.**



Melvin M. Johnson, Jr. was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on August 9, 1909, and graduated from Harvard Law School in 1934. He was a successful lawyer and taught for a short time at Harvard Law School. However, his life-long interest in firearms soon led him down a different path.

Johnson assisted local weapons designer, Franklin Young, in designing a rifle that, while not accepted by the Ordnance Department, motivated him to develop his own rifle. As a Marine Corps Reserve officer, he had observed early trials of the Garand rifle at the Springfield Armory and was convinced he could design a better one. Although Johnson's rifle did not compete successfully with the Garand design and the Army ultimately adopted the Garand as the famous M1 rifle of World War II, the controversial trials were helpful in identifying flaws in the M1's gas operating system that led to improvements in the final design.

Undeterred, Johnson put his rifle and an excellent light machinegun he had designed into production. Although the Dutch Army placed a large order for these weapons to equip its forces in the East Indies, the Japanese overran this Dutch territory during World War II before the weapons could be delivered. However, the US Marines were able to take delivery of many of these weapons to equip their Parachute and Raider Battalions, and the light weight and high rate-of-fire made Johnson's machinegun very popular.

Johnson also became involved in a series of other projects during World War II. He developed sub-caliber trainers for .30 and .50 caliber machineguns, refurbished World War I vintage Enfield rifles with new barrels, developed an 81mm shoulder-fired recoilless weapon, designed flash hiders, reduced erosion in machineguns using barrel liners, and redesigned chambers. Likewise, in the years following World War II, he was instrumental in developing an electrically-operated Gatling gun that led to the Vulcan and mini-gun weapons.

In the 1950's and early 1960's, Johnson was widely recognized as a weapons inventor and designer and served as a consultant to the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, the Chairman on Aircraft Armament, the Chairman of the Munitions Board, the Historical Evaluation Research Organization of the Combat Developments Command, and numerous civilian industries. He was also well known as a promoter and spokesman for effective

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small arms, authoring or co-authoring 8 books and some 80 articles on weapons, tactics, and marksmanship.

In 1949, Johnson transferred from the Marine Corps Reserve to the Army Reserve with an appointment as Colonel in the Ordnance Corps, a rank he held until retirement from the Army Reserve in 1961. While actively pursuing the development of a carbine for use in counterinsurgency warfare, Johnson suffered a heart attack and died in 1965.

BRIGADIER GENERAL NORMAN F. RAMSEY, SR.



Born in Oakdale, Illinois, on July 9, 1882, Norman F. Ramsey, Sr. and his family moved to Kansas, where he enlisted at age 15 in the 20th Kansas Volunteer Infantry Regiment during the Spanish American War. After fighting insurrectionists in the Philippines, he was discharged from the 20th Kansas in 1899 with the rank of corporal and graduated from the US Military Academy in 1905.

Although commissioned an Infantry officer, Ramsey was detailed to Ordnance duties first at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, then in the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, and subsequently at Rock Island Arsenal. In 1918, he joined the American Expeditionary Forces in France during World War I, serving as Chief of the Supply Division, Office of the Chief Ordnance Officer, and then as Chief Ordnance Officer, Service of Supply, Third Army.

Ramsey transferred to the Ordnance Department in 1920 and, from 1922 to 1926, commanded Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey, the repository of expertise in artillery shell loading and the laboratory for explosives and powder research. From 1931 to 1933, he was the Ordnance Officer for the Second Corps Area. From 1933 to 1937, he served first as the Chief of the Artillery Division, and then as Chief of the Ammunition Division, in the Manufacturing Service, Office of the Chief of Ordnance. While serving in the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, he was appointed to chair what became known as the Ramsey Board. In anticipation of the need to expand Ordnance infrastructure, this board developed plans for the location and organization of new manufacturing, storage, and maintenance facilities.

Ramsey made his most significant contributions in 1937 through 1944 as Commander of Rock Island Arsenal. During this command, he assumed responsibility for the massive expansion of the Arsenal's mission in support of World War II and established an Apprenticeship School to train a workforce that had expanded from 618 in 1924 to 18,675 in 1943. To support World War II, the Arsenal produced 85,000 machineguns, hundreds of thousands of machinegun barrels, and tens of thousands of artillery carriages, recoil mechanisms, and gun mounts. It also rebuilt hundreds of thousands of machineguns, rifles, vehicles, engines, and fire control instruments. In addition, the Arsenal served as a research and development center for dozens of weapons systems and housed one of four master depots with a main warehouse that covered the equivalent of 17 football fields.

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BG Ramsey retired in 1944 but, at the Chief of Ordnance's request, returned to active duty to command Springfield Armory until December 1945. He died in 1963 with more than 43 years of distinguished service to the Army.

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COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR GEORGE E. CUTBIRTH



George E. Cutbirth, was born in Galena, Missouri, on December 30, 1950, and completed his Basic and Advanced Individual Training at Fort Leonard Wood in 1970. He served his first tour of duty as a heavy vehicle mechanic in B Company, 2nd Logistical Command, Okinawa; and his second tour as an M551 Sheridan mechanic in D Company, 173rd Support Battalion, 173rd Airborne Brigade, Vietnam.

From 1972 to 1973, Cutbirth was a squad leader and repair control supervisor in D Company, 801st Maintenance Battalion, 101st Airborne Division, at Fort Campbell. Then, he served in Germany from 1973 to 1974 as a squad leader and maintenance team chief in D Company, 708th Maintenance Battalion, providing direct support to the 8th Infantry Division.

Next, from 1974 to 1976, Cutbirth served as a platoon sergeant and motor sergeant in the Combat Support Company, 509th Airborne Battalion, Combat Team, Verona, Italy. In 1977, he returned to Fort Leonard Wood first as an instructor for the Engineer Maintenance Senior and Basic Warrant Officer Courses, and then as a drill sergeant and later as a senior drill sergeant in A Company, 3rd Battalion, 4th Advanced Individual Training Brigade.

In 1981, Cutbirth was sent overseas again, serving a year as detachment first sergeant in the 194th Maintenance Battalion, Korea. In 1983, he returned to Fort Leonard Wood to serve as first sergeant of C Company, 2nd Battalion and later as first sergeant of B Company, 5th Battalion, 4th Training Brigade. After completing the US Army Sergeants Major Academy as an honor graduate in 1987, Cutbirth departed for another tour of duty in Germany and served as first sergeant of B Company, 125th Forward Support Battalion, 1st Armored Division.

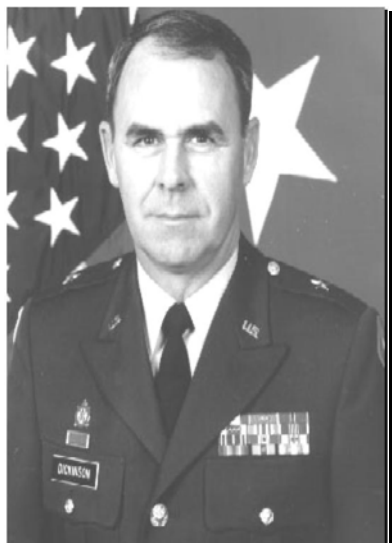
In 1988, Cutbirth was selected to be the Command Sergeant Major of the 1st Armored Division's 123rd Main Support Battalion and deployed with the division for Operation Desert Storm. Following Desert Storm, he served in a series of increasingly senior and significant command sergeant major positions. From 1991 to 1992, he was Commandant of the Noncommissioned Officer Academy, US Army Ordnance Center and School, Aberdeen Proving Ground. From 1992 to 1994, he served as the Ordnance Corps Regimental Command Sergeant Major; from 1994 to 1996, he was the Command Sergeant Major for the Combined Arms Support

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Command at Fort Lee; and from 1996 to 2000, he was Command Sergeant Major of the Army Materiel Command in Alexandria, Virginia.

Command Sergeant Major Cutbirth retired in 2000, completing 30 years of distinguished service to the Army and the Ordnance Corps.

BRIGADIER GENERAL THOMAS R. DICKINSON



Born in Charleston, South Carolina, on April 1, 1945, Thomas R. Dickinson graduated from Citadel Military College in 1967. Initially detailed to duty as an Armor officer, he began his Army career as a platoon leader in the 2nd Squadron, 6th Armored Cavalry Regiment at Fort Meade, followed by Ordnance assignments as Adjutant, 62nd Maintenance Battalion; and Commander, 794th Maintenance Company in Vietnam.

From 1971 to 1973, Dickinson served as Instructor and Tactical Officer for the Ordnance Officer Basic Course at Aberdeen Proving Ground, where he was instrumental in motivating young officers to stay in the service. He went on to serve in a series of important command and staff positions, to include: Commander, C Company, 704th Maintenance Battalion, Fort Carson; Materiel Officer and Battalion Executive Officer, 71st Maintenance Battalion, Nuremberg, Germany; Commander, 704th Maintenance Battalion, Fort Carson; and Commander, 4th Training Brigade, Fort Jackson.

From 1993 to 1994, Dickinson served as Assistant Commandant of the Ordnance Center and School. Shortly, after assuming this assignment, he revitalized hands-on, recovery training by retrofitting the School's aging recovery fleet with overhauled M578 and M88 recovery vehicles from the US Army Tank-Automotive Command. In 1994, he also planned and coordinated transfer of the Ordnance combat and training development directorates from Aberdeen Proving Ground to the newly reorganized and expanded Combined Arms Support Command at Fort Lee, Virginia. Prior to culminating his career as Chief of Ordnance and Commanding General of the Ordnance Center and School from 1997 to 1998, Dickinson served as Deputy Commanding General and Executive Director of Industrial Operations, US Army Industrial Operations Command, Rock Island; and subsequently as the Commander, 13th Corps Support Command, Fort Hood, Texas.

During his tenure as the Chief of Ordnance, he assumed responsibility for training more than 63,000 Ordnance soldiers and was an admirable proponent for the Corps. Among other accomplishments, he promoted modular maintenance concepts that would support force projection and joint and combined operations, and developed new organizational structures to support the Force XXI Army. He also championed the force modernization necessary to support these new concepts and organizations, most notably by securing funds for the Forward Repair

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System. In addition, he revived a financially struggling Ordnance Corps Association by organizing an annual golf tournament and commissioning a series of Ordnance prints by artist, Don Stivers.

BG Dickinson retired in 1998 after 31 years of service to the Army and the Ordnance Corps.

COLONEL THOMAS A. HOOPER



Thomas A. Hooper was born in Oakdale, California, on September 29, 1948, and commissioned in the Infantry after completing Officer Candidate School in 1968. He served from 1968 to 1970 as a rifle platoon leader, support platoon leader, company executive officer, and company commander in the 6th Battalion, 9th Infantry Regiment in Alaska. After a break in service, he returned to the Army and in 1971, he deployed to Vietnam as an Infantry advisor for the Military Assistance command. Following completion of the Special Forces Officer Course, he was assigned as an assistant operations officer in the 5th Special Forces Group.

Hooper transferred to the Ordnance Corps in 1975 and began a series of troop assignments in the 82nd Airborne Division in 1976. From 1976 to 1978, he commanded a forward support company and then the main support company of the 782nd Maintenance Battalion. Following command, he served as the division's repair parts officer and assumed responsibility for reconstituting and improving the mobility of its authorized stock. Then, as the Chief of Supply, he took on the task of rewriting the division's supply regulation, an achievement previously considered too difficult for a single officer.

At the personal request of the Chief of Ordnance, Hooper was assigned to the Ordnance Center and School at Aberdeen Proving Ground from 1979 to 1981. His troop and field experience were invaluable in developing Army Training and Evaluation Programs (ARTEP) for maintenance units and in revamping the Skill Qualification Test (SQT) program. As a result of his efforts, the Ordnance Corps published new training documents for every maintenance unit in the Army and fielded 48 SQT instruments.

From 1982 to 1985, Hooper served as Logistics Plans and Force Structure Officer, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, US Army Europe. He then assumed command of the 67th Maintenance Battalion at Fort Benning, providing maintenance, ammunition, and Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) support to the 75th Ranger Regiment, the 197th Infantry Brigade, and the 36th Engineer Group.

In 1987, Hooper was selected to be an Advanced Operational Studies Fellow and Seminar Leader at the Army's prestigious School of Advanced Military Studies at Fort Leavenworth. Next,

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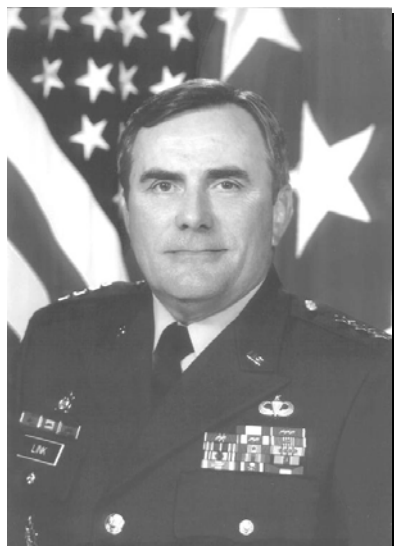
he served in Korea from 1989 to 1993, first as Chief of the Plans, Programs, and Systems Division, G4, Eighth Army; and then as the Commander, 34th Support Group. Under his command, the installation at Yongsan was recognized as an Army Community of Excellence.

From 1993 to 1996, Hooper served as Commandant of the US Army Ordnance Missile and Munitions School and Commander of the 59th Ordnance Brigade at Redstone Arsenal. During his tenure, he directed 1,200 faculty and staff at seven locations, activated an electronics maintenance training battalion at Fort Gordon, and was instrumental in reorganizing EOD units into a company and battalion structure that enhanced command and professional development opportunities for EOD officers.

Hooper concluded his career at the Pentagon as an advisor to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Department of the Army. In this assignment, he led a multi-functional and multi-organizational team which developed and tracked 94 logistics initiatives that improved business operations and saved \$2.5 billion over a five-year period.

COL Hooper retired in 1998 after 30 years of distinguished service to the US Army.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL JAMES M. LINK



James M. Link was born in Columbus, Ohio, on October 9, 1942, and commissioned through the Officer Candidate School in 1967. Following assignments as a Forward Support platoon leader and materiel officer in Company A, 782nd Maintenance Battalion, 82nd Airborne Division, Link served a tour in Vietnam as technical supply officer and then Commander, Company D, 173rd Support Battalion, 173rd Airborne Brigade. From 1979 to 1982, he was a staff officer in the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics in the Pentagon. He commanded the 194th Maintenance Battalion at Camp Humphries, Korea, from 1982 to 1983; and served as Chief of the Ordnance Assignments Branch at the US

Army Military Personnel Center from 1983 to 1985.

In 1989, he was selected to command the 16th Corps Support Group. During Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm, he deployed the Group from Hanau, Germany, to Saudi Arabia, where it was reinforced and grew to 6,500 soldiers. In Saudi Arabia, he also assumed command of Logistics Base Echo, which consisted of 250 units and 22,000 soldiers instrumental in supporting VII Corps' four heavy divisions and armored cavalry regiment during the ground war.

After relinquishing command in 1991, Link was assigned as Deputy Commanding General of the US Army Missile Command at Redstone Arsenal. He directed the command in complying with the International Nuclear Forces Treaty, to include the retrograde of Lance missiles from Europe and Korea.

In 1993, he was selected as Deputy Commander of the 21st Theater Army Area Command, the Army's largest logistics command, with 12,000 soldiers and civilians spread over five countries and an annual budget of over \$650 million. In this position, he led the effort to retrograde materiel from Europe, built a brigade set of equipment loaded on pre-positioned ships, and directed the initial planning for peacekeeping missions to the Balkans.

From 1994 to 1997, Link served as Commanding General of the US Army Missile Command, supervising the research, development, acquisition, fielding, and logistical support of Army missile systems. The command included more than 7,400 soldiers and civilians with annual expenditures of over \$5.5 billion.

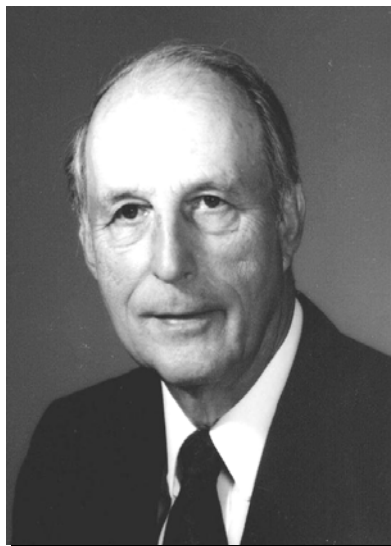
In 1997, Link was selected as Chief of Staff and, in 1998, as Deputy Commanding General for the Army Materiel Command (AMC). Much to his credit, he led AMC's efforts to reorganize and

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directed the modernization of the Army's business processes under the Wholesale Logistics Modernization Program, the Single Stock Fund, and the National Maintenance Program. He also served as the Army's Executive Director for Conventional Ammunition and Test, Measurement, and Diagnostic Equipment and directed the merger of the Aviation and Troop Command with the Missile Command to create the US Army Aviation and Missile Command at Redstone Arsenal.

LTG Link retired in 2000 after 33 years of distinguished service as an Ordnance officer and logistician.

DOCTOR JOSEPH C. MOQUIN



A native of Middleboro, Massachusetts, Joseph C. Moquin interrupted his education to serve as an Engineer lieutenant in World War II. After the war, he completed his Bachelor of Science degree in Industrial Engineering at Washington University in St. Louis. In 1952, he joined the staff of the Army Ordnance Engineering Management Program at Rock Island Arsenal.

In 1956, MG John Medaris, Commanding General of the newly formed Army Ballistic Missile Agency (ABMA) at Redstone Arsenal recruited Moquin to serve as Chief of Management Services. Under the jurisdiction of the Chief of Ordnance, ABMA was responsible for the Army's guided missile programs, to include the launching of America's first satellite, Explorer I, in 1958, an event that brought national attention to Redstone Arsenal and Huntsville, Alabama.

In 1958, a growing Army missile program led to the establishment of a new, larger agency, the Army Ordnance Missile Command (AOMC). Medaris headed up this new agency and chose Moquin as his Chief Management Engineer; in this position, Moquin was responsible for planning, programming, and managing studies for a wide range of missile programs.

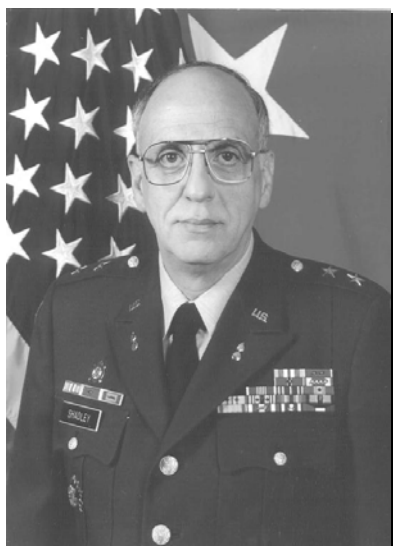
In 1959, Moquin left government service to join Brown Engineering Company as Executive Vice President. Brown Engineering, which became Teledyne Brown Engineering in 1967, provided technical and management support for several important Army missile programs, notably ballistic missile defense programs such as Nike-X, Sentinel, and Safeguard.

By the early 1960's, Brown Engineering had outgrown its building. Moquin and Brown's president, Milton Cummings, decided to build new facilities. However, Moquin soon devised a far more ambitious expansion plan. He convinced the Huntsville City Council to rezone 3,000 acres on the west edge of town as a research park to attract other aerospace and high-technology companies. Thus, the Huntsville Research Park, later renamed the Cummings Research Park, was born; and companies rapidly established facilities there to support missile programs for both the Army and the new National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). NASA, which assumed responsibility for the nation's space program in 1958, established its Marshall Space Flight Center at Huntsville in 1960.

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In 1966, Moquin was promoted to President of Brown Engineering. He served as President and then Chief Executive Officer until his retirement in 1989. In recognition of his contributions and his engineering and management expertise, the University of Alabama and the Southeastern Institute of Technology have awarded him honorary doctorates. His legacy, the Cummings Research Park, once a patchwork of old cotton fields, now contains 220 companies employing 25,000 people, most of whom provide support for Army and NASA missile and space programs.

MAJOR GENERAL **ROBERT D. SHADLEY**



Born in Circleville, Ohio, on August 5, 1942, Robert D. Shadley graduated from Purdue University and was commissioned in the Ordnance Corps in 1965. He served until June 1990 in a series of demanding command and staff positions, to include: Training Officer and Commander of the 249th Ordnance Detachment, Unit Training Command, US Army Missile and Munitions Center and School, Redstone Arsenal; Commander of the 86th Ordnance Detachment, Japan; Advisor, US Military Assistance Command, Vietnam; Chief, Administration and Industrial Liaison Office, Army Materiel Command; Maintenance Officer then Chief, Maintenance Branch, Assistant Chief of Staff, G4, III Corps,

Fort Hood; Commander, Division Materiel Management Center, 8th Infantry Division, Germany; Commander, 801st Maintenance Battalion, 101st Airborne Division, Fort Campbell; and Special Assistant to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Headquarters, Department of the Army.

In 1990, Shadley assumed command of the 1st Infantry Division's Support Command at Fort Riley, where he deployed for Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm and redeployed to Fort Riley. His DISCOM ably supported 22,000 personnel as the Big Red One maneuvered and fought over 250 kilometers in four days. Next, he served from 1992 to 1994 as Executive Officer to the Commanding General, US Army Materiel Command, where he put his organizational skills and field expertise to work improving the information flow and efficiency in that large, complex organization. Then, in 1994 to 1995, he was assigned as Director of Logistics, J4, US Atlantic Command, where he provided flawless logistical support to joint forces in a turbulent time of command reorganization, domestic and foreign disasters, and crisis actions in Haiti, Cuba, and Europe.

From 1995 to 1997, Shadley served as Chief of Ordnance and Commanding General of the Ordnance Center and School. Under his direction, the Ordnance Corps designed a new Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) organization; made significant advances in EOD technology; introduced the Integrated Family of Test Equipment; established Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) 35J, Computer Repairman; and published a vision which identified the potential utility of on-board equipment sensors. During his tenure, the Ordnance Corps also established a tele-maintenance support program and developed standardized strategic configured loads for rapid, flexible ammunition resupply.

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Shadley culminated his career as Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, US Army Forces Command (FORSCOM). In this assignment, he was responsible for all of the logistical support for the Army's largest major command, an organization comprised of more than 800,000 active and reserve soldiers and 40,000 civilians. Indicative of his contributions in this assignment, he saved the command over \$50 million by identifying and redistributing excess property and an additional \$34 million through an innovative contract regionalization program that was adopted for use throughout the Army.

MG Shadley retired in 2000 after 35 years of service to the Army and the Ordnance Corps.

MAJOR GENERAL JERE W. SHARP



Born in Monticello, Georgia, on March 10, 1929, Jere W. Sharp, was commissioned as an Infantry lieutenant upon graduation from the US Military Academy in 1950. In 1953, after completing assignments as a rifle platoon leader in the Korean War and an instructor at the Infantry School at Fort Benning, he transferred to the Ordnance Corps.

Following a brief tour at Picatinny Arsenal, Sharp obtained his Master of Science degree in Engineering Science from Purdue and was subsequently assigned as an instructor in the Department of Mechanics at West Point. Next, he served first in the Directorate of Maintenance, US Army Support Command, Fort Richardson, where he was responsible for theater-wide general support maintenance, and then as Assistant Chief Engineer at Headquarters, Army Materiel Command. During the height of the Vietnam War, Sharp assumed a number of key assignments: Commander of the 725th Maintenance Battalion, 25th Infantry Division; G4 of the 25th Infantry Division; and Chief of Assignments, Ordnance Branch, Department of the Army.

Sharp then began a series of assignments that distinguished him as an Army procurement officer. From 1970 to 1972, he was the Project Manager for the GOER family of trucks, responsible for overseeing the program from contract award through initial deliveries. From 1972 to 1973, he served as Director of Procurement and Production at the Tank-Automotive Command, supervising the execution of a several hundred million dollar procurement program for a wide array of combat and transport vehicles. From 1973 to 1974, he served as Director of Procurement and Production in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations and Logistics, where he introduced a system for tracking lead-times, production rates, delivery delinquencies, and engineering changes that added precision to the Army's budgeting and allocation process.

In 1974, Sharp briefly set aside his work in procurement and assumed command of the US Army Ordnance and Chemical School at Aberdeen Proving Ground. As the Commandant, he integrated the training and combat development functions of the Ordnance and Chemical Corps; developed self-paced and computer-assisted training courses; and participated in major studies involving chemical defense, forward area maintenance, cannibalization, and vulnerability models.

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All of his subsequent assignments built on his previous experience and expertise in procurement operations. He served as the Director of Procurement and Production, Headquarters, Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command; the Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics for Security Assistance, Headquarters, Department of the Army; Chief of the Joint US Military Assistance Group, Korea; Deputy Commanding General for Resources and Management at Headquarters, Army Materiel Command; and ultimately as Director, Contracting and Production, Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Department of the Army. In his final assignment, he instituted a secure system for the procurement of goods and services compliant with all laws and regulations.

MG Sharp retired in 1985 after 35 years of distinguished service.

CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER FIVE **ROBERT J. WURM**



Born in Detroit, Michigan, on April 3, 1954, Robert J. (Joe) Wurm enlisted in the Army in 1971. He served in Germany as a wheel vehicle mechanic and was quickly promoted to sergeant and shop foreman. In 1975, he returned to the United States and completed the tank turret repairman course as honor graduate. He was appointed a warrant officer in 1978, following a tour as a company motor sergeant at Fort Lewis, Washington.

Returning to Germany, Wurm commanded a direct support maintenance detachment that supported more than 600 pieces of transportation and engineer equipment. Next, he was assigned to Fort Ord and served as maintenance technician for Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 7th Infantry Division Artillery; and then as maintenance technician for the 2nd Battalion, 8th Field Artillery, where his maintenance program won the division's Maintenance Excellence Award in the light, medium, and heavy categories and placed high in the US Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) competition. In the middle of his tour at Fort Ord, he was sent on temporary duty as the first maintenance technician for the multinational force and observers in the Sinai, where he supervised an international team of 36 personnel maintaining 300 vehicles and pieces of equipment.

In 1986, Wurm completed the Army Inspector General course and served as Chief of the 21st Theater Army Support Command inspection team in Germany, conducting general, special, and follow-up inspections of three brigade and 12 battalion-level commands. Then, in 1989, he returned to Fort Ord to serve as the 7th Infantry Division's senior automotive maintenance technician, coordinating the procedures for the turn-in of the division's equipment pending inactivation. In the midst of this process, he was selected by name to deploy for Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm to assist in establishing a theater maintenance support infrastructure.

From 1993 to 1997, Wurm served as the senior warrant officer in the Installation Management Office at Fort Hood. In this assignment, he gained approval of over 160 requests for special repair authority to perform depot-level repairs at his maintenance facility. He also screened Defense Reutilization Marketing Offices for serviceable or reparable parts and assemblies, saving FORSCOM hundreds of thousands of dollars.

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In 1997, he became Chief of the Warrant Officer Professional Development Division at the US Army Ordnance Center and School. He revamped the warrant officer basic and advanced courses, upgraded the school's computer labs, and optimized diagnostics training. He also served as the Ordnance Regimental Warrant Officer for several months.

CW5 Wurm retired in 2000 after 30 years of distinguished service. He is currently employed as a Logistics Management Specialist in the Army Materiel Systems Analysis Activity (AMSAA) at Aberdeen Proving Ground and is actively involved in assessing unit repair cycle times in support of the Army's Velocity Management Program as well as the Field Exercise Data Collection and Sample Data Collection Programs which provide essential data to support manpower and maintenance requirements.